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The report of the world-wide oil combination does not sustain the theory that "a protective tariff is the mother of trusts." There is no duty upon petroleum in this

Every Democratic editor and orator who does nothing but abuse the Republican party bears witness to the accuracy of Mr. Whitney's declaration that "the Democracy is without an issue or a man."

ing the Iowa platform and the interview of upon the necessity of basing tariff legislation upon the theory of protection.

Mr. Bryan says he prefers a higher place than that of the presidency of the United States. Why, of course. It was folly to suppose that he would wish to be a candidate for the office again, now that he has become an editor.

The years of full crops and fair prices for the farmers and the full employment of labor for all who care to work are Republican years. 'The "bumper" times of 1902 should insure a bumper Republican victory even in an off year.

A Statehouse visitor who should wander into the rooms of the tax commission while the attorneys of railroad, telephone and other corporations were telling their tales of poverty and woe would, if he believed their statements, conclude that Indiana is as bad off as she was in 1894, 1895

One of the inmates of the poorhouse is reported as saying to the committee investigating the charges that he fears that his old father, who is there with him, "will go crazy if he does not have his tobacco." Father and son in the poorhouse-it seems to run in families, and such families are pauper families self-supporting is one of the tough problems of sociology.

One of the districts which the Demo- of the people is right." He notes that cratic managers have promised to carry whenever our "true-hearted and courageous is the Fifth. In fact, they made such a President speaks for justice to Cuba and promise in 1896, 1898 and 1900. Once they the performance of a national obligation, came quite near it, but failed. A Republic- the people respond as to no other sentian who knows the district predicts Mr. Holliday's election by a larger plurality than two years ago on the ground that he has made a most acceptable representative. As his plurality was 1,688 in 1900, Mr. Holiiday's re-election may be confidently ex- will result in the downfall of the protective

A week ago the secretary of the State Board of Health declared that there was no dangerous smallpox in Knightstown. Such being the case, why does the Hancock county Board of Health and the sheriff interfere with travel to that town over the interurban? Knightstown took the smallpox in hand as soon as it was discovered that it was in the city, and after a month suppressed it at a large expense. Having done its duty, give Knightstown

That is a new dodge the wily confidence man is working on the unsuspecting Indiana farmer-stopping at his house in company with a woman and a "preacher," and after a marriage ceremony asking him to sign a certificate as witness, said certificate turning up later as a promissory note for any old amount. So much danger lurks in this casual use of pen and ink that the farmer who takes a club to the stranger who asks his signature for any purpose may be regarded as exercising justifiable means of self-defense.

censorship over newspapers in the land of orders at \$28 a ton is one of the things the Czar. No St. Petersburg paper at- which the average person cannot undertempts to express any editorial opinions on stand. Consequently, no one will believe the remotest degree as a reflection on the his associates, it is necessary for them to the publication of any but the most in- \$26.75 per long ton in England all the past nocuous "news." The recent suppression year, why should the United States Steel of the one paper essaying to give its read- | Corporation sell them for \$17? The truth | quarters in Washington. A great combinaers some idea of what is going on in other | is that most of those who make such state-

BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. use its liberty and trespass on individual rights, but it is nevertheless an institution which goes far toward maintaining the social and political balance. Its faults are of a minor character; its benefits not to be measured. Through it the people know what is being done by their government and their fellow-citizens in all parts of the country. From them no secrets are kept, prevail.

CUBA'S CLAIM UPON US.

with Cuba, author of the Platt amendment, which Congress required the Cuban constitutional convention to adopt, and which contains guarantees which forever place the new republic in a position of intimate relation to the United States, has an article in the North American Review entitled "Cuba's Claim Upon the United States," which is a timely contribution. Senator Platt has given special attention to our relations with Cuba, and is, therefore, in a position to speak with authority because he is familiar with every phase of the subject. He takes the ground that the States. United States became responsible for Cuba when we went to war to deliver its people out of the power of Spain. When we set up military authority in the island the act was based upon an acknowledgment of an that when Congress required the constitutional convention of Cuba to incorporate into the constitution guarantees which would practically compel the new republic trade relations would be given which would be of the greatest value to Cuba. When the convention asked for a pledge it was told that such a promise could not be officially declared, and that the good faith of the United States must be accepted. It was accepted, and until the opening of Congress there was no other sentiment in the country. Consequently, in the conditions under which the provision was put into Cuba's constitution, an obligation was

without reason, the cry was raised that any reduction of duty on sugar coming from Cuba would injure, strike down and destroy the beet and cane-sugar industry in the United States." As time went on "all facts were ignored, fears magnified, prejudice invoked, until reason and cool judgment seemed to have entirely departed" from a small minority of senators and The free-trade papers which are applaud- representatives, mostly representing the States having beet-sugar industries. Two assertions, neither of which could be sustained by proof, formed the controlling basis of the opponents of reciprocity. These two assertions, while stated many times and as often refuted, Senator Platt puts clearly and briefly, as follows:

First, the assertion that, to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar by 25 or even 20 enjoyed by beet and cane sugar producers in the United States-an assertion which is absolutely groundless, as is shown and men aggregate a large amount by the fact that we take into our country. free of duty, 500,000 tons of sugar from Hawaii and Porto Rico, while maintaining the duty against all other countries, without in any way interfering with the proond, the assertion that the so-called sugar trust would derive all the benefit resulting from any reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar-an assertion which is equally groundless, as is shown by the fact that though duty free, have brought the same price in American markets as sugars from

The most effective of these two assumptions was that the so-called sugar trust would be benefited, which leads the senator to remark that "while there is a popular belief that combinations and trusts control legislation in Congress, it is nevertheless true that the most effective means preventing legislation is to assert that a combination or trust desires it."

of Cuba have appealed from the mistaken layed correspondence. sentiment of a few legislators to the American people." The action of Republican conventions shows that "the heart ment which he utters."

NOT RELIABLE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Bryan and the Oxnard organs assert that any attempt to revise the Dingley tariff tariff system. Neither are good authorities, but one is as good as the other. Tariff consideration does not necessarily imply a revision of all the schedules. On the other hand, the changes necessitated by the changed conditions may be few. Nor does tariff revision, unless it strikes some article largely imported, mean a reduction of rev- of political campaigns en canderdates a-runnin' enue, as a St. Louis Oxnard organ is quick | all de year roun'." to proclaim. If the duty on woolens, for instance, were reduced 50 per cent., the importation would be so much increased for a time that more revenue would be ob- girl, is she? tained by a deep cut into the present rates. The only reason for a revision of some of the schedules is that presented in the Iowa Republican platform, namely, "to prevent their (the schedules) affording shelter to monopoly." To ascertain whether or not any schedules are affording a shelter to monopoly will require careful examination. not of the prices which Mr. Griggs asserts that American products are sold to exporters for, but the prices of the same articles

in our own and European markets. It has been stated in free-trade papers that the steel trust sold rails in England last January at \$22.50 per ton, which would Nothing so marks the difference between | be \$17 a ton after paying the freight. Why conditions in Russia and other countries, the steeel trust should sell rails at \$17 a particularly England and America, as the ton in Engnald when it cannot fill home political topics which can be construed in such a story unless, like Mr. Griggs and government, and few of them venture on do so. As steel rails have been selling at

extent to which such censorship goes. It know the importance of that accuracy of is only a man afraid of his shadow who statement which is so essential to an uncould discover an exchange editor to be a emotional fact. That any manufacturers dangerous quantity. In the course of time | having a surplus would sell it abroad at Russia will learn that explosions cannot less price than it would command at home be prevented by shutting off the escape is the practice of the manufacturing valves, but it will take explosions to teach | world, but if it could be proved that steel the lesson. A free press may at times mis- manufacturers were constantly selling rails in England for the equivelant of \$17 a ton while selling them here for \$28, it would be a proper inquiry to ascertain if such a continuous transaction were not due to a rate of tariff so high as to enable the producers to maintain a monopoly price in the United States. If it could be proved that the United States Steel Corporation is selling large quantities of steel rails at \$17 in England while holding the price at \$28 here; the duty on rails should be reduced so that the \$17 per ton rails could be shipped back at a profit. It is to such cases as this, if Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who is they exist, that the Iowa platform has hairman of the committee on relations

Hon. John Charlton, member of the Canadian parliament and of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, in an article in the North American Review, entitled, "British Preferential Trade and Imperial Defense,' appeals for reciprocity with the United States. It is not proposed to consider the article in a general way, but to call attention to the following statement:

During the period the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was in force, extending from that date to 1866, the trend of public sentiment in

community of interests with the United Aberdeen, threw a grave responsibility on The period alluded to covered the four years of the war of the rebellion. Mr. Charlton probably does not remember that period as distinctly as do men in the United States who participated in the work of savassumed responsibility. Senator Platt says | ing the Union. Such men remember that the controlling political and social influence in Canada was as hostile to the cause of the Union as it well could be. Canadian to put itself in closer relations with us federates from making Canada a refuge than with any other nation the representa- for Confederate leaders so long as they Holland was strongly in favor of the idea, tives of the convention visiting Washing- were neutrals, but the official influence while the United States stated that they of Canada caused such Confederates to always could hold meetings on the subject, use the country as a basis of operations against the United States. Canadian officials harbored Confederates who were there to organize raids upon towns in the border States in which prisoners of war were held. A mounted force crossed the line between Canada and the United States and robbed a bank at St. Albans, Vt. In fact, the element in Canada which makes public sentiment was aggressively hostile to the cause of the Union. These facts of history are not recalled in any spirit of vindictiveness, but simply to protest that the statement "All at once," says Senator Platt, "and | that "the trend of public sentiment toward the United States from 1854 to 1866 was sym-

The meeting of the board of army officers detailed to consider sites for a military post, to be held this morning at the United States recruiting office, is an important matter for Indianapolis, since upon it will depend the establishment of such a post. There are a number of excellent sites of a thousand acres or so within six or eight miles of the city, so the board will have a choice. Those who are offering sites must not delude themselves with the idea that the government is so anxious to come here that it will pay twice as much for a site as the land could be sold for as farms. The price must be a fair one. The matter is one of great importance to Indianapolis, since per cent., would take away the protection | the building and keeping up of a post, the expenditure for maintenance and of officers money in the course of a year. For the present the amount of money which can be obtained for the arsenal grounds is a mattection of our own sugar producers. Sec- ter of conjecture. The land will meet with a ready sale, since, if the money cannot nical school, a syndicate will doubtless be Hawaiian sugar and Porto Rican sugar, organized to purchase so desirable a prop-

"The letter that never came" is the oundation of much pathetic fiction, and its of the whole subject has been given by the reappearance in a story causes the critical novel-reader to turn away in disapproval, wondering why authors use such a threadbare incident, to say nothing of such an improbable one, "for letters rarely go astray in these days." But they do. Look at the batch of one hundred ten-year-old letters overlooked for that length of time by a Chicago hotel, and just turned over Senator Platt ventures the prediction to the postoffice. There are the makings that when Congress assembles we shall of any number of interesting tales-come-

The astronomers have discovered the erratic planet Ercs again, and are much elated. But what are they going to do with it now that they have found it?

THE HUMORISTS.

Like Many Poems.

Judge. Mrs. Benham-This new bathing suit of mine is a poem. Benham-Well, it's unfit for publication.

In Great Luck.

Chicago Tribune. "We tried a new breakfast food at our house this morning.' "What was it?"

"Beefsteak." Would Suit Him.

Atlanta Constitution. "I don't want poverty, en I don't want riches," said the old colored voter. "All I want is plenty

A Mighty Good Girl.

Wantanno-So Miss Mudgeford is a popular Duzno-Popular! I should say so. And she future. deserves it. Whey, she's so nice that her own

> What strange contradictions In life you will find-Like a twelve-dollar hat O'er a two-dollar mind. -Washington Star. Result of Practice.

Inharmonious.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave When first we practice to deceive," But when we've had more practice, my!

-Philadelphia Press. Falsehood and Truth. The chap who is a gifted liar May oft amuse, yet rouse our ire; But he who always tells the truth

How straight and fluently we lie!

Affects us like a serpent's tooth. -Philadelphia Record.

How Labor Is Organized. Ray Stannard Baker, in the World's Work. But the greatest of all American organizations is the National Federation-the American Federation of Labor-of which

ican Federation of Labor was founded in | In one period of depression this emotionalof 9,494 local unions, sixteen state federa- It has not disappeared. It will reassert it bodies. The total membership is over 1,250,-000-a body of men united for the single puryet taking no political action. This num- a foolish one. But it is part of a democber represents something more than threequarters of all the trade unionists in Amer-The Federation is supported by a small tax on affiliated organizations, its receipts last year being about \$71,000, its expenses \$68,000, mostly for salaries and organizing expenses, and for the annual concention. Its chief work consists in securing legislation in the United States Congress, in harmonizing and directing union effort in the struggles common to all union labor; n using its influence in securing the use of union label goods and in behalf of certain kinds of strikes, and in urging union labor everywhere to refuse to purchase goods manufactured or sold by "unfair" concerns. Every month a long list of these "unfair" houses apears in the American Federationist under the heading "We Don't Patron-Not infrequently it is able to prevent ill-advised strikes. The Federation has been instrumental in securing the passage of many laws which have greatly improved the condition of American workmen, A bare list of them is evidence enough of the remarkable rise in standards during the last twenty-five years of wages, comfort and independence among the workers of

WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

the country.

Reports from International Meeting Held at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen Letter in Brooklyn Eagle. The absence of the president, Mrs. May Canada was toward sympathetic feeling and | Wright Sewall, and the vice president, Lady the shoulders of the Danish council president, Froken Henni Forchhammer. And seldom was a sudden task undertaken with more tact and skill. Women who came from every quarter of the globe with divergent views and aims-strangers, most of them, to each other-gradually came to- | made to one of the correspondents to whom gether in sympathy and real affection until the utmost harmony prevailed. The question of making a yearly date for holding | hand: Teddy is now fishing for tadpoles, demonstration meetings in all the councils | but really expects to land a whale; Archie in behalf of peace and arbitration precipi- at this moment is setting fire to the rear tated a long discussion in the executive. as the distinction was clearly seen in America between the propagation of peace and English and Canadian voice was opposed to such methods in their own countries. While they still held to the ideal set up at the London quinquennial, it was deemed inexpedient to engage in any public demontrations at the present time. Sweden was very emphatic in her refusal to undertake any such work.

The resignation of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, the chairman of the press committee was regretfully accepted. Mrs. Harper's efficient labors were the subject of many commendatory remarks. Her successor was appointed-Mrs. Emily Willoughby Cummings, a well-known Canadian journalist and council worker. Mrs. Cummings has been a recognized force in the Canadian council since its inception in 1893. She has been engaged on the Toronto Globe for a number of years and is, as well, a writer for other periodicals. She was a delegate to the council sessions in the United States

The financial balance of the council is very satisfactory, owing chiefly to the ineleven new patrons, all in the United States, within the past year. It will be very easy to obtain the large sums of congress, and quinquennial, for Germany ndertakes to manage its own congress, offering a helping hand to the council ir submitted by Frau Stritt, the president of the German council, for the Berlin contions given by the president. Great committees will be formed in every nation, topics will be most carefully selected and to a place on the programme.

the ablest exponents of modern thought on all sociological subjects will be invited It is an open question whether the next executive meeting will convene in Dresden r Berlin. Fraulein Lange, who is a most nfluential German woman and is likewise treasurer of the council, would like the meeting held in her own city, Berlin. But the president, Frau Stritt, lives in Dresden, and naturally would give the preference to her own city. The matter will be decided by the president of the council, Mrs. Sewall, in good time. Certainly the last remaining executive will be held in Germany in order to prepare for the quinquennial. The excellent report from the Baroness Von Beschwitz on laws concerning domestic relations was printed in German, but an English translation will be made soon and sent round to the English speaking councils. Thus eight nations appear in this summary, and a most careful consideration able chairman.

When Miss Clara Barton's name was proposed as a patron the executive expressed the deepest pleasure. Her name was accorded the rising vote. Another distinguished patron added to this year's list was Froken Irstine Fredericksen, of Copenhagen. Froken Fredericksen is the only living pioneer of the women's movement in Denmark. She is a very active journalist still and is well known and beloved in her native land. The report brought by Mrs. Sanford from

taly was very interesting as well as quaint do our "plain duty" to Cuba. The "friends dies and tragedies-in that bundle of de- cieties in Rome already federated and in its wording. There are a number of soothers in various parts of Italy will be formed as rapidly as conditions permit. A mammoth bazar has been held recently under the auspices of the council, at which a really wonderful exhibit was made of the handiwork of all classes of Italian women. Rapid strides are making in this country toward the liberal emancipation of woman, and this is particularly gratifying to the women of the northern races, whose opportunities and privileges are thought to be much greater. Mrs. Sanford, of Canada, has done much toward forming this Latin council, and her warm friendship for the Comtessa Taverna, who is president of the Italian Council, has given her great scope in this work. The only representative from the United States was Mrs. Susan Young Gates, who was proxy for the chairman of | to declare that the Democratic party is the the press committee, Mrs. Ida Husted Har-

The elaborate entertainment provided by the Danish National Council was delightful. | the only way by which it can recover power The sessions of the executive were held in private homes, where luncheon was provided for all present. At the extra day's session the Danish women were the guests of the foreign delegates at an elegant tariff. luncheon served at the Phoenix Hotel. A reception was tendered to the council at the Anglo-Danish Club through its woman president, Frau Howitz, the first evening, Brief addresses were made as to the condition of women in their various countries by the foreign delegates. The American consul general was present, as well as about 300 of Copenhagen's most representative English, American and Danish residents. It was remarked next day that English was evidently the language of the council. Indeed, many here express conviction that English will be the common language of the

Other delightful receptions, dinners and teas were given, one evening being spent at the Tivoli, where the famous conductor, Joachim Anderson, gave special music for the visiting council guests.

Good Class of Immigrants.

Nebraska State Journal.

The Scandinavians who are rushing to the United States in such large numbers now will be welcomed, for it is well understood here that they make splendid Americans with but a short period of probation. They are coming over in larger numbers than they have for nearly twenty years | New York Christian Advocate, on account of the hard times in northern Europe. It is expected that a majority of these immigrants will find homes on the lands of the Northwest, where soil, climate | July 8 Mrs. Nancy Jones, one of them, died and surroundings are well adapted to their needs and where they will speedily become rooted as useful and prosperous citizens.

Emotionalism in Politics.

The World's Work.

It is worth recalling that Mr. Bryan's popular vote even in the year of his last defeat was enormous. While the bitter and foolish attacks on Mr. Cleveland indefinitely hinder party harmony and keep alive the commercial distrust of the Democratic Samuel Gompers is president, with head- party, they have a meaning that the sagacious student of American life must heed. tion of national and international unions, It is the emotionalism of politics. It is the parts of Russia by copying into its columns | ments as the foregoing relative to the sale | staff of well-paid officers and organizers, | that his wishes and his interests are neg- | help.

articles from the provincial press shows the of American rails in England seem not to an extensively circulated magazine, this lected-that the East, as distinguished from federation includes nearly all the great na- | the South and the West-has its undue tional and international unions. The Amer- | share of wealth and of power and influence 1881 and is now made up of eighty-two na- | ism took the form of hostility to the railtional and international unions, composed | roads and in another to a sound currency. tions, 206 city central labor unions, and | self in some other form when hard times 1,051 local unions not attached to national | come again. In the long run it is wholesome. It acts both as a safety valve and as a check. It is the cry of the masses against pose of advancing the cause of labor, and | the classes-generally a blind cry and often racy; and, as matters stand now, it is the Democratic party. It is a national misfortune that it has not wise leadership.

PESTERED BY THE "YELLOWS."

The President and His Family Haunted by New York Reporters.

Oyster Bay Letter in Washington Post. During the past week President Roosevelt metaphorically has spanked some of the New York newspaper correspondents for the manner in which they have chronicled alleged incidents and happenings at Sagamore Hill. It is sad, but true, that everything published in the New York papers under Oyster Bay date lines is not accurate. As rainbow chasers, some of the gentlemen who come to this little village to report the doings of the President are in a high class, for they never permit themselves to be embarrassed by facts. They haunt Sagamore Hill, and when any member of the Roosevelt family appears in a public place the clicking of a score of cameras may be heard. Field glasses are employed with which to watch every movement of the President should he seek diversion on the tennis court with his sons; efforts are made to ascertain whether he eats oatmeal or cracked wheat for his breakfast; whether his favorite riding horse really did throw a shoe, and whether it was a fact that Archie did throw the President at the Japanese style of wrestling Stories of the most extraordinary nature given credence by many readers. All this is extremely distasteful to both

the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, but that Mr. Roosevelt sees the humorous side of the situation is evidenced by a remark he he was administering the spanking. "I want you to know all the facts," said he, "so I shall give them to you at first shot three elephants this morning; Ethel of the house, Kermit and Calico pony are having a wreatling match in the garret, and Quentin, four years old, is pulling down Quite as ridiculous stories as the Presi-

dent suggested are published every day in New York. This is due partly to the freak notions of the editors. Here is a criticism of the government which might | telegram received by one of the correspondents to-day: "Get pictures of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Rocsevelt in their bathing suits. Try to get them in the ocean. Also, can you get the President playing tennis?'

> have Archie Roosevelt arrested for violating the game laws. Rush story with pic-These are mild samples, but they will serve as an illustration of the curiosity, not to put it more harshly, which prompts

THE COAL STRIKE

a deal of the work done here.

Indications that the Operators Are Not Anxious to Resume. New York Evening Post.

Violence seems to be on the increase in those mining towns where any attempt has terest of the president, who has secured small scale. This is not to be wondered at. The strikers must be losing hope of success, and so will feel a greater bitterness against | per 100 arobas of sugar cane ground from money necessary to carry on the Berlin the old men who have remained at the pumps and the new ones who offer to take n the arrangement and management of its | start up. It is hard to resist the conviction ess exacting business meetings. The plans | that the halting attitude of the chief operators has fostered that frame of mind among gress, coincided exactly with the sugges- the strikers and their sympathizers which prompts to violence. The great companies have so acted as to make most men think that they do not want to resume work, and that they are not sorry to see the few men who are employed in isolated places ally. There are complaints that the local authorities in some districts do not afford proper protection, but the operators show be manifested by men who were in earnest about seeing that those who wanted to work were enabled to do so in safety. In short, if the little group who control the great companies concerned in mining coal had been bent on avoiding the discharge of their obligation to the public in this matter, they could not have pursued a course better calculated for this purpose than that

which they have adopted. The issue is perfectly simple. It is the duty of the operators to furnish coal to the public. If they cannot resume work with their old employes they are bound to seek others, and to protect the newcomers. If the Pensylvania law requiring miners to pass an examination and secure certificates prevents the operators from fully manning the mines at first, let them begin with whatever force they can obtain. The essential thing is to begin-to serve notice that any man legally qualified to mine coal who is ready to work upon the terms offered can have both employment and assurance of safety. This is what the great companies have refused to do, and still refrain from doing. Their attitude is that of obstructionists; they will not make terms to the unemployed. with their old employes and they will not hire new ones-and the public must pay the penalty. There has never been such a situation in any great labor controversy in this country, and the few men who control the great companies are greatly mistaken if they suppose that they can long

maintain so indefensible a position. WILLIAM F. VILAS.

The Gentleman Who Has Just Spoken from a Back Seat.

Rochester Post Express.

Several years ago William F. Vilas went way back and sat down and fell into a restful slumber. He now rouses himself only real thing, the only guardian of the If the tariff is to be revised it must be

revised by its friends, not by its enemies. Mr. Vilas remember what happened? There was a Democratic President, a Democratic for any programme he may suggest. They Senate and a Democratic House of Repre- will go to Philadelphia on the 9th, remainsentatives. The few Republicans in Con- ing six days, making a personal visit to gress were powerless to prevent such a William Potter. revision of the tariff, such a blow at the monster of protection, as the Democrats start on the main tour of the United States might determine upon, but a bill was passed after months of negotiation that was so Falls, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, St. Louis, detestable that the Democratic President | Chicago, St. Paul, Yellowstone Park, Butte refused to sign it, though lacking the courpanic; mills and factories closed, banks Cripple Creek gold mines, Santa Fe, the failed; public confidence was destroyed, Indian Pueblos of New Mexico, Grand people drew their money from the banks canyon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, Pasaand hid it at their homes, our foreign trade men and women, able and willing to work. houses were established and misery and sail from San Francisco for the Orient. distress were seen on every hand. And yet Mr. Vilas thinks the Democratic party can revive this issue and obtain the consent of the American people to another "revision" of the tariff at the hands of its enemies. Mr. Vilas should go back to bed.

Only Two Left.

Two weeks ago there were three Revolu tionary widow pensioners alive, but on at Knoxville, Tenn. These widows were the Revolutionary war ended two of them are yet alive. Judging by the past there will be widows of pensioners of the civil war alive seventy years from to-day, and the widows of some who fought in th Spanish war may witness the dawn of the twenty-first century.

An Outside Opinion.

Pittsburg Gazette. It is believed that Indiana will experience no difficulty in garnering her harvests if

HOUSE AUTHORIZES THE BORROW-ING OF THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

Matter That Concerns the United

ITINERARY OF A YOUNG PRINCE

States, According to Article 2 of

Senator Platt's Amendment.

HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF SIAM COMING NEXT MONTH.

Will Visit Indianapolis About the Middle of October and Return Home Via the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The State Department has received the following cablegram from Minister Squires, dated Havana, Aug. 4: "The House has passed a bill authorizing a loan of thirty-five millions. Minimum rate of issue 90 per cent., maximum interest 5 per cent., redeemable in

Under the Platt amendment the United States is bound to take cognizance of every are flashed to New York, and there pub- action of the Cuban government relating lished in red letters, and doubtless are to loans. Article 2 of that amendment provides "that said government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest on which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the Island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the government, shall be inadequate.' No computation has been made to ascer-

tain whether or not the loan provided for in the bill which Minister Squires refers to trespasses on the provision of the Platt amendment, but it is presumed the Cuban revenues can pay the interest and provide | United States. a sinking fund beside defraying the ordinary expenses of the government as provided in the amendment. At the same time it will no doubt be found very difficult to interpret this particular provision, as the question of revenues may fluctuate according to the conditions in the island. It is known that the intention of Article 2 was to prevent any extraordinary issue of bonds for the purpose of redeeming the bonds of the so-called republic previous to the Span-Here is another: "See game warden and ish-American war and the payment of large bounties to those who had taken part it the insurrection against Spain. It was intended as a check upon the Cuban govern ment in the matter of incurring indebtedness, although it carries no provision indicating what would be the action of the United States should the Cuban government exceed the indebtedness prohibited by the amendment. Neither is there anything in the amendment indicating what steps the United States would take to determine whether the indebtedness was beyond the proscription or how it would prevent the incurring of such indebtedness.

HAVANA, Aug. 4 .- The Senate has discussed and approved in part a bill to empower the executive to raise a loan of \$4,000,-000 at the minimum price of 90 and the maximum rate of interest of 5 per cent., payable in thirty years, to be used to assist the sugar-cane growers of the island, who will be paid at the rate of 50 cents the last crop. This money is to be repaid by the cane growers in February, March and April. 1903, at 6 per cent. interest. The places in small collieries that are ready to | bill provides that the executive be authorized to pledge the customs receipts of the republic as a guarantee for the principal and interest of this loan and to guarantee increased expenditures on account of the loan. The executive is also to be authorized to pledge the customs receipts upon certain articles, tariffs being raised proportionately. Six months after date another loan of \$35,000,000 is to be raised on the same conditions as to time, price of issue and interest as the suffering attacks which may be pleaded as above-mentioned loan. Four million dolan excuse for not opening the mines gener- lars' worth of the bonds of the second loan are to be devoted to taking up the first loan. The rest of the \$35,000,000 loan is to be used in paying the debts of the revoluno signs of the indignation which would | tion, referred to in the constitution, and to pay the Cuban revolutionary army. This latter obligation amounts to \$23,000,000. It is provided, also, that Congress, before the closing of the present session, is to vote a certain portion of the income of the island to pay interest on and provide a sinking fund for the second loan.

It is claimed that this bill will substantially pass the House. The Senate is said to be really opposed to a large loan, but to agreed to this measure. A majority of the former Cuban revolutionary element is in favor of paying the army. It is said in other quarters that the plan has been divided into two sections, in order to allow the first loan to be raised and that the second or big loan will be shelved. That part of the bill referring to guaranteeing the \$4,000,000 loan by receipts from increased duties on certain articles, was not approved by the Senate. No project has yet passed

the House. The council of secretaries has decided to ask Congress to authorize the expenditure necessary for the extension of the present sea wall at La Punta and the end of the Prade in Havana, in order to give work

WILL VISIT INDIANAPOLIS.

Crown Prince of Siam Coming to See

the Soldiers' Monument, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Akharay Va-

radhara, the Slamese minister, has informed the State Department that the crown prince of Stam will sail from Cherbourg Sept. 24 and also has furnished the itinerary of the distinguished guest while in the United States. The party will consist of his Royal Highness the crown prince, Col. Phyla Rajovallo, Capt. Luang Saraseddhi, second aid, Mom R. Convatra, private secretary, and his Royal Highness Prince Chakrabongsee, brother of the crown prince, with an aid. It is expected that the party will arrive on the German rights and liberties of the people, and that steamer Wilhelm der Grosse on Sept. 30 or Oct. 1. They probably will spend three days in New York, including a visit to West and secure the opportunity to fulfill its Point. The party will go to Newport Oct. mission on earth is to make an onslaught | 4 and be in Boston Oct. 5 and 6, making a on that monster of iniquity the protective | visit to Harvard College and also an inspection of the factories in the vicinity of Boston. They will arrive in Washington on the morning of Oct. 7, and on that day and the The Democratic party had its chance. Does | 8th will make the official calls on the President and be at the disposal of the President

On Oct. 16 the prince and his party will in a special train, going to Buffalo, Niagara copper mines, Salt Lake City, Glenwood age to veto it. The result was a business | Springs, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, again sent with reinforcements to Agua dena wineries, San Diego, Coronado Beach, lay prostrate, hundreds of thousands of Santa Barbara, Delmonte, San Jose, Lick observatory, San Francisco and the Yobecame objects of charity, public soup semite. It is probable that the party will

Huge Floating Dock Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The Navy Department will soon call for bids for a huge floating drydock to accommodate a 16,000ton battleship to be built in the United States and floated over to the Philippines. This will be one of the largest floating has about completed the specifications under which the huge structure will be built. young women who married old soldiers. Whether it will be towed across the Pacific Thus it comes to pass that 118 years after or across the Atlantic through the Suez canal will depend upon the place of its construction, but in any event the towing of this gigantic steel structure such a distance will be a formidable undertaking.

Wu to Meet Prince Chen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.-Minister Wu Tingfang, accompanied by several members of the legation, will go to New York later this week to meet Prince Chen are expected to reach this country from outbreak in Haiti.

Cherbourg next Saturday. The minister will consult with the prince and his arsociates and determine upon a programme for their entertainment during their brief stay in the East, as the intention of the prince has been to sail from Vancouver for China Aug. 18. Minister Wu returned to Washington to-night from Atlantic City to look after some matters requiring his

attention. Oleomargarine Interests Heard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to-day gave a hearing to counsel representing certain oleomargarine interests on the question of allowing the use of palm oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine. The contention of counsel was that although palm oil gives to oleomargarine a tinge of yellow, it is not an artificial color within the meaning of the law. Counsel will file a brief within the next few days in support of this position. A decision probably will be made by the commissioner

To Erect the Stevenson Statue.

early next week.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Ell Torrence, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has appointed a committee to organize and press to a speedy completion the work of erecting in this city a statue to Gen. B. F. Stevenson, the founder and first provisional commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. The committee is as follows: Thomas Lawier, Illinois, past commander-in-chief, chairman; Thomas S. Hopkins, ex-Commistoner of Pensions James B. Tanner and John McElroy, of the District of Columbia, and Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania.

Pension List to Be Increased. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- Commissioner

of Pensions Ware to-day said that legislation enacted by the last session of Congress will result in at least ten thousand new pensioners. The number of pensioners on July 1 of this year was 999,496. This shows a steady growth of the roll for a number of years. Commissioner Ware said to-day that this growth was accounted for by the constant new pension legislation by

Decorations Admitted Free. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to-day issued instructions to the collector of customs at New York, directing him to admit free of duty the box of decorations, etc., recently sent to the German ambassador by Emperor William for delivery to those who took an active part in the entertainment of Prince Henry when he was in the

Hazer Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- President Roosevelt to-day returned the papers in the case of Alexander D. Pendleton, jr., to the War Department with an indersement confirming the sentence of dismissal. Pendleton was a first cadet at West Point, and was found guilty of hazing. He was appointed from Arizona.

H. L. Kramer Appointed Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The President has appointed Henry L. Kramer postmaster at Kramer, Ind.

COLOMBIAN WAR RUMOR

REBELS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DEFEATED AT AGUA DULCE.

Government Gunboat with 300 Men

Aboard Missing and Possibly

Wrecked or Capitured.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 4.-Telegraphic communication with San Carles was reestablished this afternoon, and at 8 p. m. General Salazar received a telegram from San Carlos saying that some revolutionary officers belonging to the forces under General Herrera had passed that town in flight. They reported the defeat of the revolutionists at Agua Dulce. This news

has not been confirmed, and details and further information are awaited. The United States cruiser Ranger is reported to have gone to Agua Dulce to bring the wounded back to Panama. Definite

news of the engagement is expected when The government gunboat Boyacao, which is missing, left here last Tuesday with reinforcements for General Morales Berti. who is located near the port of Agua Dulce. She was attacked by the revolutionary fleet and obliged to retreat. Since that time nothing has been heard of the Boyacao, but being faster than the revolutionary gunboat Padilla, she is believed to have escaped. The Boyacao's rudder was recently found to be in very bad order and the repairs made to it were conducted rapidly and not very thoroughly. General Salazar, Governor of Panama, is of opinion that some accident has happened to the gunboat, which has left her helpless at sea or stranded on the coast of some island. More than 30 men are on board the

gunboat. The government gunboat Chuchuito, which was sent from here with ammunitien for General Morales Berti, could not deliver her cargo because the port of Agua Dulce had been captured by the revolutionists. Water communication between the government troops at Agua Dulce and Pan-

ama is consequently interrupted. A government officer who was captured by the revolutionists in January of this year during a previous battle at Agua Dulce, has made his escape from General Herrera's camp and has reached Panama. He reports that many revolutionists are deserting, partly because they are forced to fight against members of their own political party, as well as on account of the heavy losses the revolutionists are said to have sustained every day since the beginning of this battle. General Salazar, military governor of Panama, said to-day that if General Herrera's forces were not defeated within five days he would march with all the forces he has in Panama to attack the revolutionary leaders' rearguard. General

inforcements are needed and saying that if so he will send them immediately. The Ranger Searching for a Ship.

Salazar has received a telegram from the

Colombian minister of war asking if re-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-Captain Potter, of the Ranger, has cabled the Navy Department from Panama that the Governor of Panama requests that the Ranger go to sea and endeavor to locate the gunboat Boyacao, which, it is feared, has been lost, and aboard which were a large number of people. The department has authorized the Ranger to proceed on this mission. The Boyacao on July 28 returned to Panama. from Agua Dulce, where she carried reinforcements for the government army. It was at Agua Dulce that a severe battle with the revolutionists was begun on July 30, and it may be that the Boyacao was Dulce.

SITUATION IN HAITI.

An Attack on Gonaives Expected by

the Government Troops. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 4 .- General Jumeau, the Firminist commander, has started for Gonaives, in order to defend that city, which probably will be attacked by the government troops under General Nord. The forces sent to subject the town of Petit Goave have revolted in favor of drydocks ever constructed. The amount Firmin. E. Jeremie, minister of foreign available is \$1,250,000, and Admiral Endi- affairs in provincial government, has recott, of the bureau of yards and docks, signed because he disapproved of Firmin's acts during his candidature for the presidency. General Firmin seems to be very much compromised.

> WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- Captain Me-Crea, of the gunboat Machias, to-day cabled the Navy Department that the outbreak in Haiti is practically over. The cablegram, which is dated Cape Haitien, Aug. 4, is as follows: "After interviewing authorities, aspect of affairs appear more satisfactory. Nationals are well armed. Rebels have been driven from critical positions. Little enthusiasm. No further danger of serious disturbances."

Captain McCrea requested permission to go to San Juan, Porto Rico, for coal. This and his party, comprising China's mission was granted him and the Machias probawith yearly conventions of delegates, a feeling that the average man is left out- all her novel writers and poets pitch in and to the coronation of King Edward, who bly will come North unless there is another